

## LEAGUE'S MEETING BLOCKED BY SENATE

**Certain Now That First Session Cannot Be Held in Washington in October.**

When Three Powers Ratify,  
Without America, Coun-  
cil Can Organize.

The exact date depends upon the action of the United States Senate in regard to ratification of the peace treaty containing the covenant which creates the league. Should the Senate ratify the treaty in time to permit delegates to arrive for a meeting in November it probably will be held then, but if the discussion is much protracted the meeting time is expected to go over until late

The first of the new year, some time in January, 1920. There probably could be no meeting in December because of circumstances which might make it inconvenient for some of the foreign delegates to come at that time.

The first meeting of the League Council, however, can be called any time after three of the principal Powers

have ratified the treaty. It is expected to be held immediately after such ratification. Unless the Senate has ratified the treaty by that time the United States would not be represented at the meeting which would be held in Paris or in London.

**Prospects of Ratification.**

Germany already has ratified and France is expected by some observers to ratify some time during September. Italy generally is expected to be the next in line and Japan is expected to act during the next three months. Great Britain has enacted legislation carrying the treaty into effect but has not formally ratified it, probably waiting until after the Canadian Parliament now in session has acted.

The situation as to ratification by lesser Powers and the large number of Powers

neutrals which signed the treaty is not clear in Washington. President Wilson recently told Senators of the Foreign Relations Committee that he had no official information on that phase of the subject.

When the council holds its first meeting—whether in London or Paris—the session is expected to be comparatively brief. Appointment of a committee

The meeting of the assembly, however, which is the gathering of the whole league with delegates from all countries and is to be held in the United States at the call of President Wilson, is expected to bring representatives from practically every nation in the world. Perfecting a permanent organization will

be the first business, for the assembly undoubtedly will meet without a definite programme.

**Subjects to Be Considered.**

After organization has been effected committees probably will be named to take up such questions as the foundation of a permanent court of international justice, as provided in Article XIV of the treaty; disarmament, manufacture of munitions and kindred subjects which were left by the treaty to the league to work out. The commissions to administer

Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau both have promised to attend the first meeting if domestic conditions warrant their absence from home. The French elections, however, occur during the latter part of October and might prevent the French Premier's attendance at that time. If the Premier should be unable to come Andrew Tardieu of the French Chamber of Deputies, fit-

ner head of the French High Commission in America and who is persistently mentioned in French political gossip as a successor to Clemenceau, probably would represent France. Lord Robert Cecil is regarded as certain to be one of the British delegates.

Meanwhile, delegates from all over the world have been making tentative arrangements to come to Washington in October, on the basis of the first announcements, and they are now waiting to hear of a definite meeting time. Many of the delegates are coming from the Far

delegates, particularly in the East, who have thousands of miles travel, will require notice ranging from three to five weeks.

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## **TURKS AND KURDS MENACE ARMENIANS**

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### **Massacres Feared When British Troops Withdraw.**

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—LONDON, Sept. 6.—The British Cabinet

Is continuing consideration of the question of the menace in Armenia arising from the attitude of the Turks and Kurds. They are alleged to be awaiting an opportunity to act after the approaching withdrawal of outside assistance to the Armenians.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Harrn Sevast, representative in the United States of the Armenian national delegation in Paris, conferred with Acting Secretary

Phillips on the Armenian situation, now reported more acute because of the possible withdrawal of British troops.

**SAMUEL GOMPERS'S  
FATHER, 93, IS DEAD**

**Sons and Daughters Are at  
Bedsides in Boston.**

Boston, Sept. 8.—Saul Gompers, 87, aged father of Samuel Gompers, presi-

dent of the American Federation of Labor, died here to-night. He was in his ninety-third year and had been blind for a long time.

News of their father's illness reached his sons and daughters yesterday morning, and brought them hurrying to the city. Samuel Gompers was in Chicago when the news came, and he promptly cancelled all engagements which had been made for a speaking tour of the middle West.

The elder Gompers was born in America, and came to London.

therland and later moved to Boston where he married Sarah Root, the mother of his seven children. He came to this country with his family in 1851 at which time Samuel was 13 years of age. Being a cigar maker, he taught his father business to his son and it was in that line that Samuel now became connected with American labor movements. The father also became a member of the cigar makers' union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

death by twenty years, and since that time he has lived with his children. The last few years of his life had been spent visiting his sons and daughters.

"The funeral will be held in New York on Sunday. In addition to Samuel Gompers, he leaves three other sons, Henry of New York, Alexander and Louis of Brooklyn. His daughters are Mrs. Harry Isaacs and Mrs. Samuel Isaacs of this city.